

# THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

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of the  
*Numismatic Association of Southern California*



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# THE PRESIDENT'S

## MESSAGE



It is indeed a pleasure to announce to the membership that our Money Museum is about to become a reality. Negotiations have been completed with the Union Bank in Los Angeles for facilities in which to display our various numismatic items. Your Board of Directors has appropriated sufficient funds for the construction of display cases, which should be complete and in the bank in the next sixty days.

The Union Bank has just completed their new forty-three story building at Fifth and Figueroa Streets, which is two blocks north of the Statler-Hilton Hotel where our convention is held each February, and I am sure each person attending the convention will want to visit our museum exhibit there. I have appointed Mr. Ernest Hood, a very fine numismatist, to head this very important project.

Another important item is the N.A.S.C. application for exemption from Federal income taxation has been granted upon condition that we amend our Articles of Incorporation to conform with certain regulations of the Internal Revenue Service. Among other things, the exemption means that gifts to the association of money, coins and other artifacts will be tax deductible. Steps have been taken to comply with the Government's request and we hope to receive final approval in the next thirty days.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Edwin C. Borgolte".

Edwin C. Borgolte

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# FROM "DISME" TO BARBERS

By George Rony

The "Dime" was born, or at least conceived in 1784, when Thomas Jefferson proposed it for the United States decimal monetary system. Although most colonists were familiar with the monetary systems adopted in foreign countries, more specifically in Great Britain, and a recommendation to adopt this system was submitted to the Congress by Robert Morris, the Congress adopted the Jefferson recommendations in 1785 and the decimal system became the official system for the United States from then on.

Of course, the basic unit of the decimal system - the dollar, was largely patterned after the European coins (Thalers) and the Spanish milled dollar, which had an extensive circulation in the Colonies and continued to be accepted as a monetary unit even after the introduction of the United States coinage. The dime, officially authorized under the Act of April 2, 1792, was to be of the same fineness as the dollar and other silver coins and to weigh 41.6 grains.

The first dime or "disme" was struck in silver and in copper in 1792 by the Philadelphia Mint. It had a companion piece, the "half-dime" or "half disme" and bore the emblematic head of Liberty, a date, and a legend on the obverse and an eagle with a value and legend "United States of America" on the reverse.

Some members of Congress favored that the head of the President should be on the obverse of the coins, but George Washington expressed his disapproval of the use of his portrait on the coins, considering it a monarchical manifestation and practice.

It is believed that Robert Birch was the designer and engraver of the coins and that the silver for the mintage came from the household silverware of George and Martha Washington.



Early 1805 Dime

The Guide Book for United States coins by Yoeman claims that there are only three known silver disme and no known copper disme in existence, although some are believed to have been minted. There is one known copper half-disme and a number of silver half-disme coins which although rare, sell from \$50 to \$1,600 a piece.

The name "disme" is derived from French "dixieme" or one-tenth. From 1794, the spelling was Americanized to "dime", however values appeared on the coins until 1809 when "10c" appeared on the reverse. The word "dime" was first used on the coins in 1837.

The dime had been minted every year from 1796 except in 1799, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1813, 1815, 1819, 1826, 1922, 1932 and 1933. Though mint records do not list dimes as minted in 1824, there is a well known and available coin of existence bearing the date 1824 or 1822 which must have been struck at that time.

The weight of the silver dime was fixed to  $4\frac{1}{4}$  grains under the Act of January 18, 1837. It was reduced down to the weight of 38.4 grains on February 21, 1853 and under the Act of January 12, 1873 it was increased in weight to 38.58 grains.

Coins struck between 1853 and 1873 and again from 1873 to 1874, after the change of weight, have arrows besides the dates, to indicate this change.

The regulations of 1873 provided that the dimes should be 9/10 fine silver and that the eagle should be eliminated from the reverse. Generally the design of the dimes followed those of half-dimes and other coins through the earlier or Liberty head types and each in each instance twice as much as the half-dimes.

The first dimes of 1796 (and until 1807) show the bust of Liberty facing right on the obverse, with the date and 15 stars. 22,135 coins were struck.

The 1797 dimes exist in two varieties on the obverse - with 16 stars and 13 stars. The mintage for both varieties was 25,261.

The 1798 exist in three varieties and change of design (the eagle) on the reverse of all three varieties. There is a 1798 over 97 coin with 13 stars above the eagle on reverse; same overdate with 16 stars and a regular 1798 coin. The total mintage for all three - 27,550.



Top: 1830 draped bust or Liberty cap type dime



Bottom: Liberty seated dime of 1873 with arrows at date

Actually, the regular 1798 coin has a sub-variety of a small and a large '98 in the date.

The dates 1800, 1801, 1802 and 1803 have no varieties on record.

The 1804 has two varieties with 13 and 14 stars on reverse and the 1805 has also two varieties with 4 and 5 berries on the reverse, and the smallest mintage on record - only 8,265 specimens were struck.

There were no dimes struck in 1806 and the 1807 dime has no varieties on record.

The 1809 dime was completely re-designed. The new design shows the draped bust of Liberty with the Liberty cap facing left with 13 stars and the date on the obverse and a re-designed sitting eagle, legends and value on the reverse. 44,780 coins were struck.

In 1811 the date was struck over the 1809 date. But the coinage must have been newly minted or additional quantities were struck as the total mintage for this year is 65,180.

The 1814 dime exists with a small and large date, and 421,500 were struck.

The 1820 dime exists with large and small "0" in the date and 942,587 coins were struck.

The 1821 dime exists with large and small date, and 1,186,512 were struck.

The 1823 dime apparently was struck from 1822 dies and over-struck "1823" with small and large "E" on reverse, 440,000 are known minted.

As we mentioned before, although the 1824 date officially was not minted, there are coins showing the date 1824 over 1822.

The coins of 1825 and 1827 have no varieties on record.

The 1828 has large and small dates and a mintage of 125,000.

The 1829 dime has three varieties of value "10 c." - small, medium and large with a total mintage of 770,000.

The 1830 has small and large dates and a mintage of 510,000.

The dimes of 1831 and 1832 have no varieties on record.

The 1833 has a variety of the last "3" in date which is high and regular and the same variety exists for the coinage of 1834 - with large and a small "4" in the date.

The dimes of 1835, 1836 and 1837 have no varieties on record.

During the same year 1837, a new dime made its appearance - it was the Liberty seated type created by Sully-Gobrecht-Hughes. The first coins of this type had no drapery from the elbow, no stars on the obverse or reverse, but had two varieties of dates - small and large. Its mintage is unknown.

The 1838 dime of the same type was minted in New Orleans and therefore has a mintmark "O" on the reverse (402,434 coins struck).



ing the same year - 1838 the Philadelphia mint struck a dime with a new obverse, of which two varieties exist, with small and large stars. A third variety with a drape at the elbow also exists. Total mintage for all three varieties - 1,992,500.

In 1839 and 1840 dimes of the new type were struck in Philadelphia and in New Orleans and in 1841 by Philadelphia mint only.

Since 1840 the Philadelphia mint one year later the New Orleans mint began to strike a new type of dime with the drape from the reverse on the obverse. This design remained unchanged until 1853.

In 1853 arrows were added to the design and the dimes were minted in Philadelphia and in New Orleans, each continued through 1854. In 1855 only the Philadelphia mint struck the dimes with the arrows in the date.

In 1856 the arrows were removed and two varieties of dimes exist - small and large dates. Also in 1856 New Orleans minted the dime and the San Francisco mint began to strike for the first time as subsidiary coinage.

In 1857 dimes were struck in Philadelphia and New Orleans and in 1858 and 1859 the San Francisco mint joined them in minting an additional 60,000 dimes each year.

In 1859, the Philadelphia Mint issued some transitional patterns of dimes, using the obverse of 1859 and the reverse of 1860. The coins are very rare and are selling for about \$3,000.00 apiece. In 1860 only the San Francisco mint struck dimes of the old type. The Philadelphia and the New Orleans Mints began to strike the dimes with a new reverse on which the legend "One dime" within the wreath replaced the old one and the legend "United States of America" replaced the stars on the obverse. From 1861 to 1870 both the Philadelphia and the San Francisco Mints continued to strike this new dime, then in 1871 the Carson City Mint joined them in the production. The year 1873 produced a variety of closed and open "3" in the date and the unique 1873 CC Dime, of which 12,400 were supposed to have been minted, but only one is known to exist.



1916 Barber or Liberty type dime

In 1873 and 1874, with the increase in weight to 38.58 grains, arrows were returned at the date. The dimes were minted by Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson City Mints. The two Carson City dimes with arrows at these dates command prices close to \$1,500 for uncirculated coins. Their mintages were 18,791 for 1873 and 10,817 for 1874.

In 1875 arrows at the date were removed, but the CC dimes had their mint marks under and inside the wreath on the reverse. From then on the dimes were minted at one time or another by all four Mints, as New Orleans contributed a one time issue with the date 1891.

All of the dimes of 1796 to 1804 are scarce, the last one being the rarest; those of 1809 to 1822 are also scarce, especially in better grades. Others scarce or rare dimes include the 1841 without drapery, 1856-S, 1858-S, 1859-S, 1860-O, 1870-S, 1871-S, 1872-CC, and 1874 CC. The rarity of the 1871-CC is a mystery as the Mint records show that 10,817 coins were struck.

Sometimes, the dimes contained more silver than their face value and were melted for their bullion value, which accounts for their scarcity. The dimes of 1844 of which 72,500 were minted, is supposedly one of these victims and is today a very scarce coin.

In 1892 appeared the first entirely new dime in 55 years, the Barber or Liberty Head type, designed in 1891 by Charles E. Barber, Chief Engraver of the Mint. His initial (B) is at the base of the neck. He also designed the 25 and 50 cent pieces. The Liberty is facing right and wearing the Phrygian cap. The legend "United States of America" is around the edge of the coin. The reverse shows the value "One Dime" within a wreath of corn, oak and wheat.

The coins of the new type were struck between 1892 and 1916 by the mints of Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco. In 1906 the Denver Mint joined the collective endeavour, while the New Orleans Mint stepped out in 1909. The rarest specimens of this group were minted in 1894 in San Francisco. Only 24 dimes are said to have been struck and in connection with this fantastically small mintage there is a story on record. Apparently these 24 dimes were struck to straighten out some figures in the accounting of the Mint for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1894. As it happened, the Mint had no need for dimes during the remainder of the year and no more dimes were struck with this date. Most of the struck dimes went into circulation, except three which were kept by the employees of the Mint and were later sold for \$25 - \$50 by their owners. Compare this figure with the \$13,000 for which one of these dimes was



in 1961 (Hydemann sale) and 500 for which another was sold in 1965 (Paramount Coin Corp. auction sale).

Barber dimes were for many years a popular group of American coins. By the time this type was discontinued in 1916, four different Mints had produced a total of 1,245 types and mint varieties of which many can be bought even today for less than a dollar apiece in circulated condition. Proofs of Barber dimes were struck in Philadelphia every year until 1914, when the striking of proof coins was discontinued. Proof coin mintages were 1245 in 1892 to 425 in 1914.

When the decision was made to replace the seated Liberty design, the Mint was in line with the tradition of the Philadelphia Mint, that the artist revert to the Liberty head motif. It is almost forgotten but a competition was held to select new designs for the dime. The competitive results were very unsatisfactory, the submitted designs were poor and in 1891 it was decided that the Mint's own engravers should do the job. Charles Barber produced several patterns from which the obverse of the three designs was chosen. By January 1892 all three denominations were in circulation. The designs were found dignified and pleasing and the coin was generally accepted without any controversy from the public or the press, which in itself is a rare occurrence. Another interesting fact,

during the life of the Barber Dime was that not one single error was found warranting a listing in the catalogues except possibly for the 1905-O which is found both with a large and a small mintmark.

Whitman's Numismatic Journal of February 1966 published a nice analysis of prices on this coin and other pertinent information.

In 1916 a new Dime appeared in circulation and received a great deal of attention because this coin was brand new both on its obverse and reverse. When Charles Barber prepared the design of the Liberty Head dime he changed very little of the design of the Sitting Liberty dime, adopting it for the new coin. This time, the new designer A.A. Weinman, a pupil of the famous sculptor Augustus St. Gaudens, designed a completely new reverse and used all three national mottoes on his coin. His model for the obverse is said to have been Mrs. Wallace Stevens, wife of the American poet and the coin was commonly called the "Mercury dime" although its main device was a representation of a winged head of Liberty. The wings crowning her cap were to symbolize liberty of thought and the legends on the obverse reads "Liberty" and "In God we trust" and the date. The designers initials "AW" are found in back of the neck. The reverse bears the old Roman faces - bound clusters of sticks of Elm and Birch rods and a battle axe - symbol of

Continued on Page 14

## Club News

In order to give a broader coverage to the many clubs in our organization, we have added to our staff two fine numismatists - William Wisslead of Santa Ana, who spent 22 years in the U.S. Navy, retired with the rank of Lieutenant, and now has the time to spend with the wonderful hobby of numismatics.

He has been active in many of the coin clubs and at present is the Secretary of the Orange County Coin Club, Treasurer of the Santa Ana Coin Club, Director of the California State Numismatic Association, and will be the General Chairman of the C.S.N.S. Convention at Disneyland in November. Bill says "Anyone who has been with numismatics for a considerable length of time will agree that the greatest pleasure derived from the hobby is the coming to know many friends and the many opportunities through club meetings and conventions of renewing old acquaintances."

### SANTA ANA COIN CLUB

The April, 1967 meeting of the Santa Ana Coin Club was highlighted by an interesting talk on "U.S. Mint Errors" by Mort Goodman. This fabulous display was also exhibited at the Long Beach Stamp and Coin Exposition in February and also at the annual convention of the Numismatic Association of Southern California at the Statler-Hilton Hotel the same month.

The talk described the process of minting U.S. coins from the molten metal to the final product and described in detail how errors become existent. The hour and twenty minute talk was well received by an attentive audience.

### ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB

The April, 1967 meeting of the Orange County Coin Club, chronologically speaking, in Orange County, was fortunate to have as a program joint efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Borgolte, the present President and Vice-President, respectively of the Numismatic Association of Southern California. Ed spoke of the present day aspects of U.S. Gold in relation to demands by some foreign countries. Peggy gave a dissertation on Numismatic Collecting in General. Many in the audience had heard Peggy's talk on the "Shadow of a Forgotten Coin", and asked her to tell me about it, which she did, having added more to her knowledge of the coin in the past few months. Interest was so high on each subject that there was a lengthy question and answer period after each talk.

### GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB

The April, 1967 meeting of the Garden Grove Coin Club was the occasion of Gold, Uncirculated Material, and Proof Sets on Auction Board. This brings some real fine material for collectors to add to a growing collection.

second new club editor native Californian, Edward A.antino of Tujunga.

started in the hobby as a very g man and has been interested in coins and stamps for over 15 s.

is a professional coin and p dealer, being a partner in a p shop in Tujunga.

' is one of the founders of the Hugo Hills Coin Club and is serving as President and or of the Coin Club Newsletter.

s a member of the ANA, OIN, AVA, CNA, and many other izations.

prime interests are U.S. coins Transportation Tokens, as as philately, and he is nation-known in the Transportation n field.

be pleased to have Ed as one r associates on the staff of .A.S.C. Quarterly.

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## ANA UNITED NUMIS.

May meeting featured an ex-t program when Sergeant of tives H. Mizysak presented interesting and informative in-ion regarding criminals, counterfeiting and forgeries, ly important program at this or all numismatists.

## AZTECA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Maurice Gould was speaker at the April meeting and discussed a rare Bank of Montreal note which was printed in Mexico.

Plans are being formulated for the annual banquet to be held at the International Hotel at the COIN Convention.

## J.P.L. NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The election of new officers was held at the May meeting, with the following results: Charles Gray, President; John Eyraud, Vice-President; Carole Stupak, Secretary; Nyle Milam, Treasurer; Henry Vega, Corresponding Secretary.

The outgoing President, Charles Will, was commended for doing an excellent job during the two years of his administration.

## SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB

All energies have been turned to National Coin Week projects and excellent results have been achieved.

## MAR VISTA COIN CLUB

Mr Karl Brainard was the guest speaker at the April meeting and he discussed the operation and purpose of the N.A.S.C. Money Museum.



## HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB

The fine results of their annual Coin Show was due to the planning and hard work of all the members combined. The Show was held on June 3 and 4 at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel, with bourse, auction, door prizes and exhibits. This is one of the finest Club Shows in the area.

## N. HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB

This Club is proud to be a third-place winner in the Club category at the recent N.A.S.C. Convention and their exhibits have been one of the highlights of the club activities.

Three club members were also awarded individual trophies - Clay Read, Ralph Marx and Sally Marx.

## SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB

The annual Convention at the Mar Monte Hotel was held on June 3, and 4 and is attracting more and more visitors each year.

This was the 9th annual Convention and collectors are looking forward to it each year.

## GLENDALÉ COIN CLUB

William D. Koonce was the guest speaker at the May meeting, presenting a talk on "Imperial Russian orders and Decorations." This was an outstanding program as Koonce is a well known authority on the subject of military decorations.

## WELCOME TO NEW MEMBER CLUB

### PENNIES to DOLLARS COIN CLUB

3410 West 3rd Street,  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90005  
(Ralph's Market Employees Assn.)  
Meets 1st Thursday of each month  
7:30 p.m.

### ANAHEIM COIN CLUB

805 East Sycamore St.  
Anaheim, Calif.  
Meets 2nd Tuesday of each month  
7:30 p.m.

### TUSTIN COIN CLUB

600 West 6th Street,  
Tustin Youth Center  
Tustin, Calif.  
Meets 2nd Wednesday of each month  
7:30 p.m.

The California Exonumist Society will hold its all day summer meeting on Sunday, July 23rd, from 10.00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Parrish are the General Chairmen and announce the meeting will take place at the Recreation Center of No. American Aviation, 5353 West Imperial Highway. This is one of the big events of the year for C.E.S. and an interesting program will be planned.

Exhibits will be competitive and certificates will be awarded to the best exhibits.

It is expected that this usual one-day affair will be attended by collectors from several States.

UNIQUE quadruple struck Barber  
of dollar was exhibited by one of  
members and created a great  
of comment

## ISRAEL COIN CLUB of LOS ANGELES

unusual educational program  
conducted at the April meeting  
Jerry Yahalom, the President.  
spoke on the tie-in between the  
of Israel and Passover.

## AMERICAN AVIATION STAMP & COIN CLUB

May meeting featured a better  
ation, a swap-meet, and a display  
test.

## 49'ER COIN CLUB

very successful junior auction  
held during the month of March  
at the April meeting, Warren  
Lee spoke on the subject of  
Campaign Buttons and numismatic  
of political interest.

## SOCIETY for INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS

the May meeting, Pre-Vue pro-  
entitled "Numismatics of  
topia" was presented by Mel  
l. This will be the subject of  
l's lecture at the COIN Con-  
tion to be held in June.

## AMPTON COIN CLUB

die Jackson was the guest  
aker and displayed some un-  
al paper money, as well

numismatic literature on the sub-  
ject.

A new feature was the Dutch auc-  
tion, with everyone participating  
having a lot of fun.

## VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB

At the N.A.S.C. Convention, VHCC  
placed first in the club category  
with a display "A Wonderful World  
of Trade Dollars."

Two club members also won in-  
dividual awards - John Gork and  
Ray Reinoehl.

The Second Annual Exhibits only  
Coin Show was held at Sunland  
Park with several hundred visitors  
viewing the 25 displays. All but  
three of the exhibits were the work  
of local club members. Three tro-  
phies were awarded in the senior  
class, with Ray Reinoehl first, John  
Gork, second and Rick Gordon, third.

The junior award was won by Rudy.  
Pock.

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To all club secretaries and officers:

It is important that either the editor  
or the two club editors, Bill Wiss-  
lead and Ed Tarantino, receive your  
bulletins and newsletters, so that  
the pertinent information may be  
included in the future issues of  
the Quarterly.

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## SPEAKER'S LIST

Alexander, Sol

1. Mexican Gold
2. Mexican Revolutionary Coinage
3. Mexican Coin in General

Bergen, Herbert

1. Rare U.S. Coins
2. U.S. Dollars
3. Other Subjects by arrangement

Borgolte, Peggy E.

1. U.S. Historical Events Thru Medals
2. Shadow of a Forgotten Coin
3. Other Subjects by arrangement

Brainard, Karl M.

1. Monies of the World
2. Knowledge Through Numismatics
3. Grading of Coins (with Slides)
4. Special subjects by arrangement

Note: Available only by special arrangement

Burke, Bryan O. Jr.

1. History Through Coins

Note: Available only in Orange and San Bernardino Counties

Carter, Robert B.

1. Altered Coins

Christensen, Alva

1. History and Types of Collecting
2. Special subjects by arrangement

Clifford Henry H.

1. Pioneer Gold Coinage in the West 1848-1861
2. Mormon Money 1836-1860
3. Collecting California and West
4. Memories and Mementos of California Gold Rush

Colver, Charles G.

1. English and British Colonies

Donald, Harold

1. Roman Coins

Gamble, Bob

1. U.S. Paper Money

Goodman, Mort

1. The Minting Process
2. "Numismatic Errors - How When and Where"

Gould, Maurice

Hall, Ann

1. Famous Women on Coins

Harley, Dan

1. History of Mexico Through Coins
2. Value of Coins to History
3. Relics of the Old West

Heller, Henri N.

1. Tomorrows Rareties
2. Modern Numismatic Investments and Speculations and their Dangers
3. Caviat Emptor -- Let the Buyer Beware



son, Ruth A.

1. A Numismatic Tour of the Civil War
2. Why Collect Paper Money?
3. The Bryan Dollar

, Mel

1. Republic of Liberia History, Rubber and Numismatics

ce, William D.

1. Order of Chivalry
2. Coins and Tokens of Australia
3. Coins and Tokens of New Zealand
4. Film Strip of Ancient Coins
5. Coins of the British Succession

Sally

1. Commemoratives of Israel

1, Paul

1. Coins from the Beginning of Time
2. Gold as Monetary Value and History

son, A.E.

1. United States Commemoratives

2. Do You Know Your Money - (Counterfeiting)
3. General History of our Money

ing, Jack W.

1. Modern Trends in Coin Collecting
2. Cycles in Numismatic History
3. Numismatic Speculation and Investments

Ray, James

1. History of Coinage Cobs to Date

Rich, V.G.

1. Oriental (Chinese, Japanese and Indian Coinage)
2. Ancient Greek and Roman Coinage

Society for International Numismatics

Mrs. E. Carolyn Nestruck, Sec.,  
Note: This Society will supply one more more speakers on a variety of subjects, principally foreign coins, such as Chinese Coinage, Tradesmen's Tokens of the 17th and 18th Centuries, Ancient Coins, Philippine Coinage, North American Gold, etc.

Stone, Ethel R.

1. Horses on Coins or Medals, Through the Ages
2. Special Subjects by request

Stoppelwerth, John

1. Large Cents, Flying Eagles,
2. Indian Head and Lincolns, complete to 1964 - including 1856 Flying Eagle Proof
2. U.S. Currency

Taylor, Sol

Wisslead, W.O.

1. History and Coinage of Sarawak

Young, C.R. (Dick)

1. Bust Half Dollars
2. Large Cents
3. Coin Collecting and International Banking

Young, Kenneth H.

1. Ancient Coins
2. Chinese Dollars
3. History of Copper Coinage

Zumalt, Louis E.

1. "Scribe ad Tu Numisique"  
(Collecting Coins by Correspondence)

Note: Send to:-

Mrs. Pauline Ney,  
N.A.S.C. Speakers and Program  
Bureau,  
P.O. Box 1355, Santa Monica,  
California 90406

for speakers addresses and phone  
numbers.

Continued From Page 7

power of life and death, intended by Weinman to symbolize solidarity and unity. The battle axe also stands for preparedness to defend the Union, and the olive branch symbolizes our love of peace. Unfortunately Mussolini chose the fasces as the symbol for the Italian Fascist party in the 1920's and one of our coins circulated for 25 more years with an enemy symbol, having for strange symbolic bedfellows Fascists coins of 25 centimes, 2, 20 and 100 lire.

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#### NATIONAL COIN WEEK QUEEN BEAUTY PAGEANT

Left to right: Blake Jones, who served as Crown Bearer, junior member, Debbie Martin flower girl, N.C.W. Princess Deidre Hudson, N.A.S.C. President Edwin Borgolte who crowned the Queen. Lovely Queen, Miss Irene Illari. Southern Hub President, Col. J. Parrish, N.C.W. Princess, Miss Linda Lambert

## **SUB ORCHID** - By the Editor

will honor one of our active members in each N.A.S.C. Quarterly. In this issue we are honoring the Southern Hub Coin Club of Inglewood.

Southern Hub Coin Club has spent the first three months of 1977 participating in National Coin Week.

One of the major projects sponsored by the club included a National Coin Week Queen Beauty Pageant, a visit from A.N.A. Vice President, Herbert M. Bergen, the enrollment of fourteen new members, and an updated exhibit program.

The National Coin Week Committee extended invitations to several local civic, fraternal and numismatic organizations to sponsor candidates in the community beauty pageant and senior citizens, the local radio station, and other civic groups took an active part.

The Queen appeared on a television program with junior members David Parrish and Debbie Brown.

The club now accepts junior members and they have received a number of awards for their outstanding work in numismatics.

The following Mayors, Genial Beau of Lawndale, Cunningham of Hawthorne, Goedyke of Ingle-

wood and Czuleger of Redondo Beach, have signed proclamations designating April 22 through April 29 as National Coin Week in their cities.

This group plans excellent programs and another "first" for them was the so-called "Numismatic Mile", where business establishments along Hawthorne Boulevard donated space in their display windows and the members exhibited coins for public viewing.

The club also participated in an historical program held at the Civic Center in the city of Lawndale, when they celebrated their seventh anniversary on Wednesday evening, April 26th.

We wish the officers and enthusiastic members continued success in their numismatic endeavors and best wishes for a first prize in National Coin Week.

## **FONTANA UNITED NUMIS.**

The speaker was James Ray of Long Beach, Calif. The subject of his talk was on "Colonial Coins of America." To the knowledge of the writer this is the first time Mr. Ray has spoken in the Orange County area, and from the interest it aroused he should get more requests. He exhibited an outstanding display in support of his talk, which was received with a great amount of enthusiasm and attention.

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## FEDERAL RESERVE BILLS

Take a Federal Reserve \$1 bill and look at its reverse and believe it or not, the pyramid in the upper space represents the material strength of our country and duration. The pyramid is not complete which means that there is much more work to be done in the new Republic as it will always be growing and always be building.

At the top of the pyramid there is a Seeing Eye inside a Radiant Triangle. This means the Eye of Providence belongs to God and also means learning and to get acquainted. It was Benjamin Franklin who suggested the Eye of Providence.

The pyramid has thirteen steps or blocks, which means that there were thirteen original States in the Union. The Latin words "Annuity Coeptis" mean "God had favored our undertaking or enterprises."

In the lower part of the circle the Latin words "Novis Ordo Seclorum" mean "The new order of the Ages." The Roman numerals at the bottom of the pyramid are the year 1776 when we became an independent nation.

Many of the words, symbols or arrangements are in units of thirteen to signify the thirteen States.

On the right hand side of the note you will see the American bald eagle and on the other half, the great seal. Above the eagle's head,

there is a ring of light in gold with thirteen silver stars and blue-black background.

The shield on the breast of the eagle in blue represents Congress. The colors, red, white, and blue mean Vigilance, Perseverance, and Justice.

The eagle is holding an olive branch in his left claw, with thirteen leaves and seeds on it, representing PEACE, and the right claw holds thirteen arrows of Indian origin, symbolizing WAR. The eagle's head is always toward the olive leaves, indicating a desire for PEACE. The circles represent both sides of the great seals of the United States of America. The pyramid is the reverse and the eagle is the obverse of the seal.

There are probably many more significant and meaningful connotations on this note which would escape the casual observer. You can see that a tremendous amount of thought and artistry is in the background of our paper money.

The system used to designate the twelve banks in the Federal Reserve system is a small circle to the left of the portrait, with its letter in the center.

The letter for each bank must correspond with the following

Boston - A  
New York - B

Chicago - G  
St. Louis - H

Philadelphia - C    Minneapolis - I  
 Cleveland - D    Kansas City - J  
 Richmond - E    Dallas - K  
 Atlanta - F    San Fran - L

ny of the larger denominations  
 Federal Reserve notes, in the  
 large blanket variety, are  
 scarce because they were almost  
 redeemed and destroyed.

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## U.S.C. CLUB PUBLICATION AWARD

President Edwin Borgolte recently  
 announced that an award will be  
 given each year for the best coin  
 newsletter or publication.

The judges will consist of the  
 Editor and the Quarterly Committee.

To compete for the award it is  
 essential that copies of your publi-  
 cations be sent to the editor at  
 2407, Sepulveda, Calif. 91343  
 The closing date will be Decem-  
 ber 31, 1967.

The Committee wishes to thank  
 Mr. and Peggy Borgolte who  
 are donors of this new award.

For the Committee's decision,  
 if the pertinent information  
 is published in the Quarterly  
 it will be available from the editor.

## BOOK REVIEW

### THE EARLY PAPER MONEY OF AMERICA

Authored by Eric P. Newman; this  
 fine reference book will become  
 the bible of early American cur-  
 rency collectors. This book has  
 been long awaited and the ten  
 years of research by Newman are  
 reflected in the scope and variety  
 of information which is made avail-  
 able to interested collectors. This  
 comprehensive catalog covers the  
 period of 1686 to 1789, with more  
 than 500 issues being encompassed.

Of importance to collectors and  
 dealers are current estimated  
 values, heretofore unavailable for  
 a long period, as it has been at  
 least 12 years since any worth-  
 while pamphlet or book was pub-  
 lished in this field.

Among the series listed are The  
 United Colonies; Individual Colon-  
 ies, and States; Banks, Cities,  
 Counties, Factories, and Individ-  
 uals of this Early Period.

Many numismatists will be attract-  
 ed to this series now that an up-  
 to-date publication is available  
 and as more research is done,  
 there is no doubt that new dis-  
 coveries heretofore unavailable,  
 will come to light.

I highly recommend this book as a  
 "must" for your numismatic lib-  
 rary.

M.M.G.

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## CHOP MARKS

Chop Marks or Trader's Mark on coins originated with the tea trade.

The word "Chop" is a term of common usage and merely meant a brand or mark first used by the tea brokers. At a later period, bankers and merchants put their "chop marks" on silver coins as a guarantee of the purity of the silver.

The Chop Marked Dollars in circulation were considered at par value. The old Spanish silver coins with the original design of the head of Charles commanded a premium if not chopmarked.

The Chop Marks were usually stamped into the coin, but on occasions were put on with India Ink.

Many contemporary counterfeits show chop marks on coins and these were used by the counterfeiters in order to disguise their work and this made the coins appear older and look as though they had been in circulation.

Most foreign coins circulating in the Far East, when made of silver, eventually acquired chop marks. Occasionally, one finds a coin that has so many chop marks and has been so badly defaced by them that it is almost impossible to tell the coin or the country of its origin. Sometimes chop marks are found on coins of other metals besides silver, but this is uncommon.

## A.N.A. SELECTS NEW EDITOR

Congratulations to Edward C. Rochette, who has been appointed by the Board of Governors of the American Numismatic Association as Editor of The Numismatist.

"Ed" was selected after careful deliberation and in competition with many top numismatists and Editors.

He was the executive editor of Krause Publications, Inc., Iola, Wisconsin, and guided the editorial direction of The Numismatic News and Coins Magazine, two important numismatic publications. Ed also was the author of "The Medallion Portraits of John F. Kennedy" and his book is a classic in this field.

He served as a member of the 1965 Assay Commission and has received a number of educational and literary awards.

During the past few years, he has guided several numismatic tours, one to Mexico and one to Europe, where various mints and numismatic museums were visited. He is a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society and has served on various committees for the A.N.A. A former New Englander, he will reside in Colorado Springs with his lovely wife and two sons.

The Numismatist is indeed in good hands with this capable, energetic devoted numismatist.



## NEW CURATOR - ERNEST HOOD



Ernest W. Hood, our new Museum Curator, has enjoyed solving many numismatic problems and the success and completion of our Museum program will be in capable hands.

"Ernie" started collecting away back in 1938, with the usual Lincolns and Indian Head cents and when he graduated from the more common series, he completed a Commemorative Fifty-Cent

It was in 1956 that he first led a Coin Club which met in various members' homes and was from this group that the Culver City Coin Club was formed in 1958.

For several years of hard work in the organization, he was honored with the office of President during his regime, the Bay Area Club and the Culver City Club sponsored the California

Numismatic Association Convention in Santa Monica and it was here that he first exhibited his model of the Lincoln cabin, which made him known throughout the world of numismatists.

"Ernie" never quits and he is now acting as first Vice-President of the Culver City Club and is a member of the Board of Governors of the Compton group.

Becoming quite advanced in the U.S. series, he branched out into collecting Crowns of the World and then Proof Sets and has probably the largest collection of them to be shown in the West. He has many of the rarities, including the New Zealand Waitangi, and others.

He hopes to have his own personal material available for display, for which we are all grateful.

His Lincoln Memorial, the House of Lincoln, and his White House Model are masterpieces and he has received recognition through a featured story in Coin World in 1964, as well as others. It is gratifying that Ernie's famous exhibits are now on display where many thousands of collectors, as well as the public, can see and enjoy his masterpieces.

Our Museum is indeed in excellent hands with "Ernie" at the helm, a fine gentleman and fine numismatist!

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## KNOW YOUR OFFICERS

Ethel Lenhert, our hard working and energetic Treasurer, was born in Anderson, Pennsylvania and moved to California in October of 1949, and has resided in Upland ever since.

Husband Marlin was the original coin collector of the family and attended club meetings two or three nights a week. Ethel decided not to be a "coin widow" and started going out to meetings with him. This led to her being active in many coin groups and she has served as Secretary-Treasurer of the General Dynamics Pomona Division Coin Club, Corresponding Secretary of the Upland Coin Club; Recording Secretary of the Los Angeles Coin Club; and now is Treasurer of N.A.S.C.

Her collecting interests lean toward medals and she tries to collect them in sets, such as the California Mission Medals and the Dollar Gaming Tokens.

At the present time, she is in the process of collecting medals issued by the different coin clubs in Pennsylvania, covering the history of that State, as well as completing a set of medals of U.S. Presidents.

In addition, she also has sets of U.S. coins such as Lincoln cents, Jefferson nickels, Roosevelt dimes and Franklin half dollars.

She has won exhibit awards at the N.A.S.C. Convention, as well as at many other Coinaramas and local clubs.

Ethel holds a paid-up membership in 12 individual clubs and attends them all quite regularly.

Our hats are off to the Keeper of the Exchequer - Ethel Lenhert!



"I'm sorry, but that's not the type of foreign crowns we're buying at present, sire."

## ADVERTISING AS USED ON PAPER MONEY

After the Civil War, there were literally tons of Southern and Confederate Notes available in large quantities at very low prices. These were purchased by merchants who could see that every one would like one as a souvenir.

Someone came up with the ingenious plan of using these notes for advertising purposes. They were stamped or printed with the type of business, address, bargain prices, etc. and passed out to the public, like handbills today.

There are many varieties and they are not usually available because they did not have the same toughness of hard money and almost all of it was destroyed.

Some advertisers made up notes that looked like the Broken Bank or Paper Money of the period. Many times the appearance of these items is so deceiving that they have to be read carefully and their entirety in order to ascertain what they really are.

Some of these were made by the banknote companies who had access to the various cuts used on regular bills and many of them are as attractive or even more so than paper money from the standpoint of workmanship. These notes are part of our Ameri-

cana and they advertise everything from coin dealers to Niagara Falls.

They are found many times in old books, in stores that handle old documents, as well as antique, stamp and coin shops.

Many of the facsimile notes are beautiful works of art and there are cases where they were even used for lottery tickets.

They advertised hotels, meat markets, photographers, patent medicine, investments, clothing, liquor, dentists, life insurance, etc.

Among the interesting pieces is one which reads, "I promise to pay the bearer on demand \$20 if I do not sell articles cheaper than anybody else."

Another says, "Will pay prompt attention to all orders for tickets for the Maryland Lotteries".

One historical item is printed on a \$2 Colonial Note of 1775, "Fall River Line between New York and Boston, Go to the Centennial." This was for the Centennial celebration of 1776.

Another item on a Missouri Railroad Note states, "P. Lorillard Manufacturer of Tobacco and Snuff, New York. Continues to pack \$100 in genuine greenbacks in his Century tobacco every day."

Still another says, "Dr. Lococks Pulmonic Wafers, the Great Medical Discovery of the Age."



A lunchroom advertisement reads as follows: "Oatmeal Free with Breakfast and Good Dinner for 20c?"

One of the most unusual was issued J. B. and B. S. Ferguson, 869 Albany St., Boston, Mass., by the leading bakers of New England. The reverse has the following information:

BOSTON NOT ONLY GETS UP THE BEST FOOD FAIR IT IS FAIR TO SAY HER FOOD IS THE BEST FARE ON THE TABLES OF THE FAIR DAUGHTERS OF NEW ENGLAND WHEN IT COMES FRESH FROM THE FAMOUS FERGUSON BAKERIES. FOR THEN IT FAIRLY PUTS IN SHADE THE BEST YOUR MOTHER EVER MADE. BREAD, CAKE, AND PASTRY THAT BEST DEVELOPS, SUSTAINS AND DELIGHTS.

Another slogan used is IF YOU BUT GIVE THEIR GOODS A TRY YOU THEN WILL KNOW THE REASON WHY.

The obverse of the note is the only one which pertains to Alaska. The figures 1,000 are on both sides of the note and the following information appears:

PICK AND PAN BANKERS, 9640 KLONDIKE STREET, BONANZA, ALASKA. WILL PAY TO PLUCKY, LUCKY MINERS \$1,000 PER WEEK GOLD STANDARD WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE, COLOR OR PREVIOUS CONDITION OF SERVITUDE. EACH MINER MUST WEAR

A LUCKY BONE HUNG FROM HIS RIGHT EAR, A HORSESHOE FROM HIS NECK AND CARRY A RABBIT'S FOOT IN HIS POCKET. EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS REGARDING A PROPER OUTFIT MAY BE FOUND ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS PROMISSORY NOTE (This pertains to the bakery products).

Other slogans on the note are GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! FOR THE BRAVE AND THE BOLD, MEN AT SOMETIME ARE MASTERS OF THEIR FATES.

Other information also appears on the note so that the advertising man who dreamed up this particular item made sure that the note would create a great deal of interest. Many of these advertising notes have been destroyed over the years, but new ones frequently come to light.

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By bringing this scrip to us we will give you a discount of FIVE CENTS on every DOLLAR'S worth of goods you buy for cash. Our object in issuing this scrip is to avoid that more expensive method of advertising, thereby enabling us to divide the same among our customers. The One Price System of which we are the originators at the Red and Orange trade, has given people more confidence in our style of dealing. All our goods are marked in plain figures. But one scrip will be taken on a single purchase.

**Eisner & Webster, the Popular One Price Dealers,**  
13 WESTMINSTER ST.  
All goods marked in plain figures and strictly ONE PRICE.

### SPECIAL OFFER

For the next 30 days, this bill is good for  
**ONE DOLLAR**  
When work amounts to \$5.00 or over

When in Doubt, Consult  
**DR. TAYLOR**  
The Painless Dentist  
For Best Work at Lowest Price

215 Weybosset St.  
**FREE!** (Painless Extractions when one has pain Examination Extra)

Bridge Work  
Plates  
Filling  
Crown  
The 4th Street Branch, April 1st, 1914  
Date *James A. Taylor*  
Not Transferable  
Hours 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.  
Sundays and Holidays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
TELEPHONE 4771 L.V.M.

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Providence

## FACTS ABOUT N.A.S.C.

Aggy E. Borgolte

The Numismatic Association of Southern California is an organization composed of Coin Clubs in Southern California and hundreds of individual members and dealers all over the world.

The business is administered by officers, members of the Board, who are elected at large, and District Representatives.

It does not have monthly meetings, but meets annually in convention in Los Angeles for four days; however, it welcomes as members all persons seriously interested in numismatics.

The objects as set forth in the constitution are to advance the knowledge of numismatics, historically, scientifically, and educationally; and for the purpose of bringing together numismatists of Southern California.

Conforming with these objectives, at the annual convention, the first one in 1956. In 1959 the Quarterly was published by the organization and has grown in each issue. In 1961 the N.A.S.C. initiated a Speakers Bureau for its affiliated clubs. All speakers are outstanding numismatists, and give freely of their time, and knowledge of their specialty. 1964 was the year brought into being the "Money Museum." The major portion of

the items in the museum have been donated by members and numismatists throughout the United States. Ever aware of the need for educational programs and material, in 1965 the Visual Education Library was established in a big way with thirty one sets of slides covering as many types of coins, currency and media of exchange. These slides along with the numismatic information are available to member clubs, to be shown at their meetings.

At the annual convention you will meet dealers from the four corners of the globe, internationally known numismatists, authors, writers, publishers etc.

Privately owned collections will be on display, the owners competing for awards given by the N.A.S.C. You will view ancient Roman and Greek coins, coins of countries no longer existing along with coins of new countries. Odd and Curious items used as a media of exchange before coins were made.

You may wish to attend an educational program or forum, they are open to the public during the convention. There will be several sessions of a coin auction conducted by one of the nations well known dealers.

At the Saturday evening banquet awards will be given the owners of the winning exhibits, installation of the new officers, door prizes will be won by some of

those attending and the entertainment will make it an evening to remember.

Membership for individuals is \$2.00 and \$2.00 yearly dues, club membership is \$4.00 and \$2.00 a year dues. Members addresses are never published or given to anyone without the members consent. You do not have to be a member to attend the convention, it is open to the public and you will be most welcome.

On the last four pages of the Quarterly, you will find a list of member clubs with meeting address, date and time of meeting. Guests are most welcome, there is no charge so feel free to attend one or more.

## YOUR EDITOR SPEAKS

My heartfelt thanks for the assistance and cooperation shown me by many of our members.

We still need articles and I am going to write and call on the clubs and individual members for their assistance.

I have checked all of the Regional coin publications in this country and with just a little additional effort, we can have one of the outstanding Quarterlies.

We have obtained the services of two excellent club editors and this should facilitate and add varied and additional club news in each issue.

A new organization of note has recently been formed, after more than a year of preparation. It is called The Organization of International Numismatists (O.I.N.) and will be of interest to all collectors of foreign material.

Just about all of the officers are members of N.A.S.C. and board meetings of this group took place at the last N.A.S.C. convention in February. O.I.N. has been welcomed and is an integral part of A.N.A.

President Borgolte has selected Ernie Hood to the important post of N.A.S.C. Museum Curator. Under Ernie's direction, we are certain that great strides will be made and that our goal of having our material on exhibition will be achieved and that the educational benefits to both our members and the public will be enhanced under his guidance.

In my visits to a number of coin clubs in Southern California, I noticed that most of them are doing an excellent job and many of them are interested in the educational aspects of our hobby. All of the clubs are out of the doldrums of last year they and will continue to grow steadily.

Sincerely,

Maurice M. Gould

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# Shadow of a Forgotten Coin

By Peggy Borgolte

word "picayune" is like "pato" or "cajune" (Kajun) in Louisiana. Like the other two it is of historical, numismatic and current interest. It has been used as a nickname, both of contempt and scorn.

There is a brand of cigarettes, a street in New Orleans, a town in Mississippi and a newspaper all named, "picayune."

The word in all of its uses and meanings are traced back to a little 18th century Spanish coin. The origin of the term is uncertain, but since *picay* is Latin for money, however there is no record that this is the origin, whatever the origin of the word itself, "picayune" as we know it, was the name given to the Spanish Silver half reale (or *Real*) smallest coin in circulation throughout Louisiana during most of its early history.

We must remember that until very recent times coins were valued for the worth of the precious metal which they contained,

it made little difference what emblem was on it. An ounce of silver was an ounce of silver no matter who had it.

Because of the abundance of gold and silver from her empire, Spain

by the opening of the 18th century had by far the largest coinage of any nation. Spanish coins remained the principal coinage in use in the world until the decline after 1810 with the disintegration of the Spanish Empire.

From the beginning Louisiana, although a French Colony, witnessed the free circulation of Spanish coins, usually minted in the Latin American Colonies.

Almost all Spanish coins that circulated in the new world were coined at the several mints in the Spanish Colonies. Very few coins struck in Spain ever found their way across the Atlantic at this time.

This foreign coin was common although trade between the French and Spanish Colonies was forbidden. When the Louisiana area was transferred to Spain following the seven years war, there was no real change, the Spanish coinage, already present, merely became the standard unit of account.

In 1793 an act was passed to legalize the use of foreign coins in the United States. In a long listing each foreign coin was assigned an official valuation in terms of the American dollar unit, which itself, incidently, had originally been based on the value of the Spanish dollar, "Peso", but our

dollar sign seems to have been derived from the device on the Peso, two Pillars with a banner woven about them. There are however many versions of how our dollar sign was arrived at, since no official record exists on the origin.

The Spanish Real was officially valued in this act at one-eighth of a United States Dollar or 12½ cents, and was known as a "Bit." The half real was officially valued at 1/16th. of a United States Dollar, or 6¼ cents, and known as the "'fip" or "Fipenny" in and around Virginia, Penna., and the south eastern states. In Louisiana where the half real was most common it retained its Spanish name, the "picayune."

The shortage of small coins was a problem in the United States the first half of the 19th century and small foreign coins remained current. The reason for the shortage of United States small coins was because of the exportation of all denominations of American Silver coins as fast as they were struck. Their actual silver content was enough to turn a profit when melted down and sold as bullion. The foreign silver coins had a much lower silver content.

President Jefferson suspended some silver coinage in 1806, this partial suspension lasted for 2 years and during that time the United States was filled with even more foreign silver, mostly Spanish, coined in Latin America. Congress attempted to correct the situation by adjusting the coinage standard in 1834 and again in 1838. Again the mint began issuing large amounts of silver, but the adjustments were not enough to correct the abuse. There was still a 3% profit to be made by exporting American silver coins and the country continued to be denuded of its silver while flooded with foreign coins.

The assayers of the United States mint writing in 1842 bemoaned the fact that although the mints were pouring out dimes and half dimes the real and medio real continued to circulate freely, especially in the south and west.

The prices of small things, even postage were adjusted to the awkward sums of 12½ cents and 6¼ cents, because of the use of these Spanish coins. Congress adjusted the silver coinage standard in February of 1853 reducing



Picayune on 1764 Pillar  
Coin



Picayune on 1809 Bust Type  
Coin

value below the export profit  
nt. The supply of small silver  
ns in the United States began  
ncrease rapidly.

February 21, 1857, Congress  
ealed all statutes permitting  
circulation and legal tender  
er to foreign coins. The Span-  
Fractional silver pieces, which  
e still in common use, were  
clared receivable at the govern-  
nt offices at a greatly reduced  
e, and were to be recoined by  
United States mint at once.  
rtly all foreign coins went out  
use, and the picayune which  
been circulating in Louisiana  
nearly 200 years came to an

e "picayune" as a coin had  
d, but the word remained  
e. Most of the uses of the  
d "picayune" stem from the  
all coin, hence anything of  
all sizes or mean quality came  
be characterized as "picayun-  
". Many of these coins were  
ately stamped "For one days  
or", imagine 6¼ cents for a  
s work.

New Orleans daily newspaper  
"Times-Picayune" acquired  
name from the fact that it sold  
he 1830's for a "picayune" or  
cents. Nickname, brand name,  
ee name or adjective, thus  
ters the verbal shadow of a  
otten little coin.

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The Chairman of our Visual Edu-  
cation program, Mrs. Peggy Bor-  
golte, announces there are several  
new slide sets available -

Set No. 30. Odd and Curious  
Monies  
42 color slides with  
lecture sheet

Set No. 31. Altered Coins  
26 color slides

Please help this Committee by  
following these procedures:

Request your slides a month in ad-  
vance in order to be assured of  
receiving them in time for your  
club meeting. Many groups are  
reserving them two months in  
advance.

Always give a second choice in  
the event your first choice is not  
available.

Return the slides as soon as possi-  
ble; another club may have them  
scheduled for their meeting.

There is a 50¢ charge to cover  
handling and postage - also insur-  
ance.

This can be mailed with the slides  
when you return them.

Labels are furnished when the  
slides are mailed to you.

All clubs should take advantage  
of these wonderful educational  
programs.

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# FIRST AMERICAN MINT

By Jim Betton F.R.N.S.

The history of the Massachusetts Bay Colony is interesting not only from a historical aspect but also from a numismatic viewpoint. It was here that the first American mint was established and gave birth to most of our colonial coinage. Its numismatic history transcends not only all of the English coins and currency but also that of other countries such as Portugal, Spain, Mexico, France etc. which also formed the money of exchange for the colony; and even the field of exonomia is represented in skins, beads, checks, cattle, clothing and wampum.

The geographic boundaries of the Colony stretched from the Atlantic to the upper reaches of the Mississippi River. Today the area would roughly cover the states of Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Illinois and Michigan.

The earliest medium of exchange in the Bay Colony was wampum. By special order of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1637 wampumpege passed at 6 a penny for any sum under 12 pence. Wampum consisted of shells of various colors ground to the size of a grain of corn. A hole was drilled through each piece so they could be strung on leather thongs for convenience and adornment.

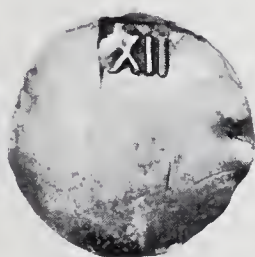
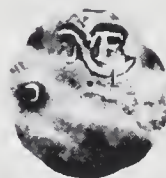
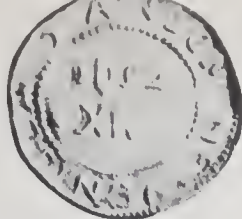
Corn, pelts and even bullets were exchanged in lieu of coins, which were almost non-existent. Currency brought over from Holland, France, England and other countries tended to flow back across the sea for much needed supplies that could not be manufactured here at the time. So the colonists were thrown on their resources to deal as best they could with the local, friendly Indians.

By 1652 the English Civil War had left the colony much on its own. The Cavaliers and Round Heads were engaged in political struggles within England itself and had no time to check the problems of the colony. Wampum was only used for local transactions and not good for any import the colony needed. The only solution to all these problems was for the colonists to mint their own hard money.

The first and earliest mint on what is now American soil was located in Saugus, Mass., then the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Saugus, eight miles out of old Boston town, was chosen by the provincial legislature to be the site of the mint. Iron works were already established there.



NE Sixpence (1652) ★Wyatt



Willow Tree Shilling (1653-1660)

Oak Tree Shilling (1660-1667) ★Wyatt

Oak Tree Sixpence (1660-1667)

Pine Tree Shilling — Small Planchet (1675-1682)

NE Threepence (1652)

NE Shilling (1652) ★Wyatt

It is interesting to note that within a short time of their mintage, the NE shillings were abandoned and replaced by the Tree Coins series. The Willow, the Oak, and the Pine Tree shillings succeeded each other until the provincial minting ended in 1682, under the Restoration. Also during this period Wampum, which had been a very necessary exchangeable item was outlawed in 1661; and then with the Restoration was restored to use from 1682 to 1693.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Coinage By Harper Spanner  
Early Coins of America By Sylvester Crosby  
Coins and Tokens - British Empire By James  
Atkins

\*\*\*\*\*

use of the very simplicity of  
as well as their thinness,  
first New England shillings  
easily clipped and counter-  
Of the three coins minted by  
agus Iron Works, the shilling;  
and threepence; the shill-  
the most obtainable today.  
are only two known speci-  
the threepence pieces. Of  
to 200 sixpences in exis-  
day, few are found in better  
condition---and they are  
nsive.

## MEMBER CLUBS

### ANAHEIM COIN CLUB

805 E. Sycamore  
Anaheim, Calif.  
2nd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

### ANCIENT COIN CLUB of AMERICA

Los Angeles Chapter  
State Mutual Saving & Loan  
15th & Wilshire, Santa Monica.  
1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

### ANTELOPE VALLEY COIN CLUB

Antelope Valley High School  
4900 Div. Lancaster, Calif.  
2nd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

### BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB

1620 Truxton Police Dept. Base  
Bakersfield, Calif.  
1st & 3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

### BAY CITIES COIN CLUB

Westdale Savings & Loan  
2920 S. Sepulveda  
West Los Angeles, Calif.  
3rd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

### CALIF. FOREIGN COIN CLUB

Community Building  
647 San Vincent, W. Hollywood.  
2nd Friday, 7.00 p.m.

### CALIF. EXONUMIST SOCIETY

Box 1355, Santa Monica, Calif.  
Meets Quarterly

### CALIF. STATE NUMIS. ASSOC.

Secretary: Charles Colver  
611 N. Banna St. Convina, Calif.  
Meets twice a year at convention

### CALTECH-J.P.L. NUMIS. SOCIETY

Caltech Campus, Room 168  
Church Bldg, 4800 Oak Grove Drive,  
Pasadena, Calif.  
3rd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

### CENTRAL COAST COIN CLUB

Grange Hall, So. Broad,  
San Luis Obispo, Calif.  
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

### COMPTON COIN CLUB

Lueders Pk, Bullis & Rosecrans  
Compton, Calif.  
3rd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

### CONEJO VALLEY COIN CLUB

Acacia School Auditorium  
55 W. Norman Avenue  
Thousand Oaks, Calif.  
2nd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

### CON. of INTERNATIONAL NUMIS.

International Hotel, Airport  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
Meets annually in Conv. in June

### CULVER CITY COIN CLUB

Culver City Women's Club  
3835 Watseka  
Culver City, Calif.  
2nd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

### DESERT COIN PROSPECTORS

Irwin Elementary School  
Mojave Street  
Victorville, Calif.  
1st Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

### DOUGLAS S.M. NUMIS. SOCIETY

Douglas Globemaster Grill  
2905 Ocean Park Blvd.  
Santa Monica, Calif.  
2nd Monday, 7.00 p.m.

### THE DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS

Downey Women's Club  
9813 S. Paramount Blvd.  
Downey, Calif.  
1st Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

### E. LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB

932 S. Gerhart Ave.  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

### ECHO PARK COIN CLUB

Echo Pk Methodist Church  
1226 N. Alvarado St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.



L MONTE COIN CLUB

Monte Civic Center  
30 N. Tyler  
Monte, Calif.  
1st Monday, 7.00 p.m.

ONTANA UNITED NUMIS.

Eagles Hall, Allen & Arrow  
Montana, Calif.  
1st Friday, 7.30 p.m.

PORTY-NINER COIN CLUB

Pls Club Hse, South Gate Pk  
Greedy & Southern, South Gate  
1st Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

RDEN GROVE COIN CLUB

ange Hall, Century & Taft  
den Grove, Calif.  
1st Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

N. DYNAMICS COIN CLUB

nt Recreation Club Hse.  
Avenue at Bellevue  
Monterey, Calif.  
1st Friday, 7.30 p.m.

EN CITY COIN CLUB

evette School Cafetorium  
& Pleasant St.  
Santa Paula, Calif.  
1st Monday, 7.00 p.m.

NDALE COIN CLUB

4(N. Central Ave  
Gardale, Calif.  
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

EA COIN CLUB

12 E. Imperial Highway  
Escondido, Calif.  
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

LYWOOD YMCA COIN CLUB

11 Bates St.  
Hollywood, Calif.  
1st Monday, 8.00 p.m.

STEL COIN CLUB

Sta. Mutal Sav. & Loan  
151 Wilshire, Santa Monica  
1st Sunday, each month, 2.00 p.m.

LAKEWOOD COIN CLUB

Del Valley Recreation Ctr.  
4658 Woodruff  
Long Beach, Calif.  
4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

LA MIRADA COIN CLUB

Charolet Anthony School  
1600 Barbara Rd  
La Mirada, Calif.  
3rd Friday, 8.00 p.m.

LAWNDALE COIN CLUB

Hawthorne Memorial Ctr.  
3901 W. El Segundo  
Hawthorne, Calif.  
3rd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

LERC COIN CLUB

Lockheed Recreation Ctr.  
2814 Empire St.  
Burbank, Calif.  
1st & 3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB

Garden Chapel Room  
909 E. 3rd Street  
Long Beach, Calif.  
1st Monday, 7.30 p.m.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB

1329 S. Hope St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
1st Friday, 8.00 p.m.

MARQUARDT COIN CLUB

16555 Saticay St  
Van Nuys, Calif.  
2nd & 4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

MAR VISTA COIN CLUB

3513 Centinala Ave  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
1st Monday, 8.00 p.m.

MONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB

Service Clubhouse, 440 S. McPherrin  
Monterey Park, Calif.  
4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.

NORTHROP-NORAIR RECREATION  
CLUB (NRC) COIN CLUB

12917 Cerise, Hawthorne  
2nd & 4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

NORWALK CALIF. COIN CLUB  
Hoxie Ave. School, 12324 Hoxie  
Norwalk, Calif.  
1st Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

N. AMERICAN AVIATION STAMP  
and COIN CLUB  
5353 W. Imperial Hwy.  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
1st Monday, 7.00 p.m.

N. AMERICAN NUMIS. SOCIETY  
12145 Woodruff  
Downey, Calif.  
3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

N. CALIF. NUMIS ASSOC.  
P.O. Box 3044  
Daly City, Calif. 94015  
Meets in Convention Annually

N. HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB  
Glendale Federal Sav. & Loan  
13730 Riverside Dr. 4th Floor  
Sherman Oaks, Calif.  
2nd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

N. VALLEY COIN CLUB  
903 San Fernando  
San Fernando, Calif.  
2nd & 4th Thursday, 7.00 p.m.

ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB  
Bayside Village Co. Club Hse.  
300 E. Coast Hwy. No. 105  
Newport Beach, Calif.  
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB  
200 West Commonwealth  
Fullerton, Calif.  
4th Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

OXNARD COIN CLUB  
Recreation Ctr.  
800 S. "H" Street  
Oxnard, Calif.  
3rd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

PENNEYS to DOLLARS COIN CLUB  
(Ralph's Market Employees Assn.)  
3410 W. 3rd St. Los Angeles  
1st Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

PICO RIVERA COIN CLUB  
No. Ranchito School  
8837 Olympic Blvd.  
2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

PILLARS LIMITED  
"La Casita" Bullocks Fashion Sq.  
Sherman Oaks, Calif.  
3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB  
172 W. Monterey,  
Pomona, Calif.  
1st Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

ROCKATOMIC COIN CLUB  
Rocketdyne, 6633 Canoga Ave.  
Canoga Pk, Calif.  
4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB  
Garden Rm, Corilla Hotel,  
Crn. Corilla & Chapala  
Santa Barbara, Calif.  
3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY  
COIN CLUB  
1510 W. Highland Ave.  
San Bernardino, Calif.  
3rd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COIN C.  
Y.M.C.A. 3rd & Magnolia  
Burbank, Calif.  
2nd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

SO. EAST SIERRA COIN CLUB  
362 N. Main Street  
Bishop, Calif.  
4th Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN C.  
Huntington-Sheriton Hotel  
Pasadena, Calif.  
3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB  
1104 W. 8th Street,  
Santa Ana, Calif.  
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

SANTA MARIA COIN CLUB  
Veterans Memorial Bldg.  
Box 143, Santa Maria, Calif.  
1st Friday, 8.00 p.m.

SAN MI VALLEY COIN CLUB  
R. Stewart School Aud.  
Palo Alto, Calif.  
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

SAN JOSE CALIFORNIA ANCIENT  
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
For meeting information write to:  
P.O. Box 221  
San Jose, Calif.

SOCIETY for INTERNATIONAL  
NUMISMATICS  
1111 S. S. S. Bldg.  
Savings & Loan,  
San Jose & Overland,  
San Jose, Los Angeles, Calif.  
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

SOCIETY for INTERNATIONAL  
NUMISMATICS  
Gabriel Valley Chapter  
Shore Savings & Loan,  
San Jose & Myrtle  
San Jose, Calif.  
1st Tuesday each month

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB  
211 W. Lennox Blvd.  
Hollywood, Calif.  
1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

TW SYSTEMS EMPLOYEES  
SOC. COIN CLUB  
1st & 4th Wednesday, 12 Noon

TRANSPORTATION COIN CLUB  
Alexandria Hotel - Dessert Room  
5th & Spring Streets  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

TRANCE COIN CLUB  
116 Border Street  
Trance, Calif.  
1st Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB  
Tustin Youth Center  
600 W. 6th Street  
Tustin, Calif.  
2nd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

UPLAND COIN CLUB  
Women's Club  
738 N. Euclid Ave.  
Ontario, Calif.  
3rd Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

VALLEY COIN CLUB  
Men's Club  
Los Alamos, Calif.  
2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

VANDENBERG NUMIS. SOCIETY  
Mesa Service Club  
Vandenberg AFB  
Vandenberg, Calif.  
1st & 3rd Thursday, 7.00 p.m.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB  
Ventura Recreation Ctr.  
1261 E. Main Street  
Ventura, Calif.  
2nd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB  
Masonic Temple  
7216 Valmont  
Tujunga, Calif.  
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB  
Reseda Women's Club  
7901 Lindley Ave  
Reseda, Calif.  
4th Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB  
Parnell Park  
Scott Ave & Santa Fe  
Whittier, Calif.  
2nd Friday, 8.00 p.m.



## CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB - 9th ANNUAL CONVENTION

June 3, 4, 1967

Mar Monte Hotel, Santa Barbara, California



C.O.I.N. - CONVENTION of INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATISTS

June 23, 24, 25, 1967

International Hotel, Los Angeles, California



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION'S

76th ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION

August 9 - 12, 1967

Americana Hotel, Miami, Florida



CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL CONVENTION

August 31, September 1, 2, 1967

Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

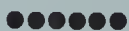


CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

CONVENTION

November 2, 3, 4, 5, 1967

Disneyland, Anaheim, California



PREPARE NOW FOR THE WORLD'S FINEST REGIONAL CONVENTION!

NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION of SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

February 15 - 18, 1967

LOS ANGELES, California